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The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

1918
Indian
MOTOR CYCLES
2 1/2 h.p. and 3 1/2 h.p.
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Machinery Dept.
Phone 27.

No 17,173.

號八月六年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1918.

午戌次歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.

THORNE'S
OLD VAT
No. 4.
SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS.
A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS
HONGKONG
TEL. 618.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN Non Asiatic or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.,
WHICH ARE THE SHARERS OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1914.
£23,970,367.
I—Authorized Capital £2,000,000.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000.
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500.
II—Fire Funds—£3,877,047.
III—Life & Accident Funds—£1,667,680.
Sinking Fund Account—£129,230.
£23,970,367.
Revenue Fire Branch—£2,381,456.
Life and Accident—£2,144,588.
Revenue Marine Department—£37,239.
Other Receipts—£478,940.
£5,339,223.
The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
9.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

7.30 a.m. SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season tickets will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Comprode order
payable to Bank Note.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

TANG YUK DENTIST, successor of
the late SIEN TING.
34, ALEXANDRA STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation free.

BUSINESS NOTICES.
W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT
CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
Sailings:—To Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.) and
2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.)
From Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.)

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,
or from Messrs. Tros. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

WATSON'S
PRICKLY HEAT LOTION
AND
POWDER

are certain cures for Prickly Heat.
Can be used either in conjunction or separately.
They will also be found invaluable for preventing an
Sunburn, Freckles and all Skin Irritations.

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION **PRICKLY HEAT POWDER**
in Bottles at in Boxes at
50c. and \$1.00 \$1.00

PREPARED ONLY BY
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Telephone 16.

PRICKLY HEAT REMEDIES.

Victoria Prickly Heat Lotion.
The only Safe and Certain Cure.
50 cts. & \$1.00 per bottle.

Victoria Prickly Heat Powder.
Gives immediate relief.
50 cts. & \$1.00 per tin.

Talcum Powder, for Family use.
Lavender, Lilac Violet, Carnation.
1-lb. tins ... \$1.00.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
32, Queen's Road Central.
Telephone 298.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS

CHANDLER
HUDSON
AND
OVERLAND
MOTOR
CARS

TELEPHONE 452.
COME AND INSPECT

BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.
Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND
1/4" to 1 1/2"
CIRCUMFERENCE

CABLE LAY
1/2" to 1 1/2"
CIRCUMFERENCE

4-STRAND
3/4" to 1 1/2"
CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Patent samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1918.

BUSINESS NOTICES

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for
over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OF FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

SARSAPARILLA

THE WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, &c.

WILKINSON'S INDISPENSABLE TO

SARSAPARILLA ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong Dispensary.

Victoria Dispensary, & Queen's Dispensary.

Agents:—

THE TIKOO DOCKYARD.

BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

—THE TIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—

OF HONGKONG LTD.

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Agents:—

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE GREAT BATTLE.

It will be noticed that several of the
telegrams printed below have been
greatly delayed in transmission.
We publish them in the order of
their dispatch from London.

STORY OF THE BATTLE'S
PROGRESS.

London, May 31,
9 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at the
French Headquarters, telegraphing
to-day, says:—
There is no sign of relaxation of
the German pressure. The enemy
on the right, in spite of the most
gallant resistance, was able to push
out his line north and south of
Soissons astride the Aisne. In the
centre his advanced parties are still
progressing. Along the whole front
detachments of German infantry are
filtering steadily through the woods
along the valleys wherever there is a
weak spot in the thinly-held French
line.

The roads are filled with refugees
carrying household goods on vehicles
of all descriptions. All wear a brave
face and seem amused and interest-
ed by the sights. The enemy has
been able to maintain his daily pro-
gress by constantly feeding the front
with fresh troops. Over 40 German
Divisions have been already identi-
fied. A larger number must have
been engaged. There was very
heavy fighting yesterday along the
valley of the Crise. Attacks and
counter-attacks alternated across the
valley from east to west. A Divi-
sion attacking this morning, dashed
across the valley and recaptured
Berzy-le-Sec and pushed on as far
as Moyart on the east side of the
river. The Germans counter-attack-
ed in great strength and re-estab-
lished the line after very bitter fighting.
Further south in the region of
Hartennes another battle is raging,
the Germans being supported by
numerous Tanks. Wherever there
is a chance of success we do not
hesitate to counter-attack against
superior numbers, even though the
utmost hope is to delay the enemy.

On the extreme right French and
British gallantry is holding the line
in front of Rheims. Yesterday the
French stormed and captured a group
of hills north of Rheims, on the bank
of the Aisne, known as Courcy
Horsmen. The French later were
driven out by a German counter-
attack, but achieved the object of
gaining precious time.

One of the most memorable stories
of the battle is of three French bat-
alions surrounded in Ailette Valley on
the morning of the 27th being cut
off from the rest of the Army.
From the first their position was
hopeless. They could neither be
relieved nor helped. They sent a
carrier pigeon saying they would
fight to the last. They must have
held out 48 hours. The last message
received on the afternoon of the 28th
repeated the assurance that they
would fight to the end.

HOLDING THE ENEMY ON THE
WHOLE FRONT.

London, June 1,
4.50 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at the
French Headquarters, telegraphing
on Friday afternoon, said:—
Our retreat from the Aisne line
on a line north of Rheims, at
Dinant, was for tactical reasons
by the French High Command. The
German advance on Soissons was
halted at Ailette.

salient, exposed to a flank attack
from the new German line between
the Ailette and the Aisne. Con-
sequently when the enemy pressure
began we retired gradually, fighting
rearguard actions, to a new line of
defence, inflicting the greatest
possible loss. This operation which
widened the base of the enemy salient
was effected, practically, without
casualties. Our troops on the right
of the enemy's main advance are
stoutly holding the plateau west of
the Crise Valley, between Soissons
and Hartennes. The Germans in
the centre have not seriously pro-
gressed during the last twelve hours.
On the right we are still holding
firmly the west and north of Rheims,
around which the Germans now hold
almost a complete semi-circle. On
the whole the enemy has gained
nothing of importance in the whole
battle-field in the last twelve hours.
We are still holding in inferior num-
bers the enemy on the whole front.

EXPECTATIONS.

Paris, June 1.
The morning papers regard the
symptoms as more and more reasur-
ing. The intentions of the enemy
are clearer from his attempt to face
westwards and push towards Paris.
We yielded some ground before this
new push, but hold fast on the Aisne
and the Oise. Vigorous counter-
attacks prelude the arrest of the
enemy advance. There was anima-
tion in the Lobbies yesterday, the
Deputies commenting in a pleased
tone on news brought by delegates
from the front. Details cannot be
published for military reasons, but
the delegates formed an excellent
impression of the moral of the re-
serves who are about to hurl them-
selves at the invader.

CONFIDENCE IN PARIS.
CHANGE IN THE SITUATION
SHORTLY EXPECTED.

London, June 6,
12.30 a.m.

There is undiminished anxiety re-
garding the strategic situation of the
conflict which is developing into a
second battle of the Marne of far
greater intensity than the first.
The newspapers frankly recognise
the extraordinary nature of the
German military feat, but point
out that the Allies have an advan-
tage, to-day, compared with 1914.
There is no question now of the war
ending by a single stroke in the
enemy's favour with the resources
and resolution of Western Civilisation
confronting the Germans, while there
is abundant evidence that the moral
of both the Armies and the public
of Great Britain and France is un-
shaken. This inspires confidence
that the situation is now past
retrieving.

The Paris evening newspapers do
not deny the extent of the danger,
but are confident that the enemy's
furious efforts to shake the positions
on the banks will fail. They expect
shortly a change in the situation
when the Germans in endeavouring
to extend their battle-front will be
forced to turn aside from the cen-
tral objective to engage the Allied
reserves, only a portion of whom
have so far been employed. The
great mass of reserves are placed in
positions which enable them to make
a violent counter-stroke. The news-
papers point out that there are mod-
ern positions south of Rheims, and
if the railway is cut it can be replaced
by roads, while as regards the op-
erations of an advance, Paris is
the center. On the whole, the enemy
has been largely checked, and all
points to the high German attack
being repulsed.

Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.**PROPRIETORS**

"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions
A. 1 Telegraphic Code.Telegraphic Address
"HONGKONG."**PUBLIC AUCTION**

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

MONDAY,the 10th June, 1918, at 10.30 a.m.,
at No. 9, Middle Road, Kowloon,
(Ground Floor).The Sundry
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
&c., &c.,therein contained,
including:—**ELECTRIC FITTINGS.**(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view day of Sale.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 4, 1918. 403

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

TUESDAY,the 11th June, 1918, at 11 a.m., on the
Premises of the Hongkong & Kowloon
Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., West Point.

158 Cases RUBBER

more or less damaged.

Inspecting orders may be obtained
from the Undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 27, 1918. 408

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

TUESDAY,the 11th June, 1918, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
ICE HOUSE STREET.**TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD**
FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEAK
TWIN BEDSTEPS, CURTAINS,
CARPETS, &c., &c.,
AND AN ASSORTMENT OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

As follows:—

Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas (new),
Card Tables, Upholstered Suites, &c.,
Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double
Beds and Brass-mounted Bedsteads,
Teak Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards,
Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining
Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional
Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery,
Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery,
Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils
Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood
and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood
Furniture, including large Blackwood
Screen, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, &c.,
&c., Engravings, Pictures, Kinkoan
and Brass Vases, &c., &c., Tennis Balls
and Net, Several Carpets new and
second-hand.**NEW TYPEWRITER (Reliance).**(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.**HUGHES & HOUGH,**
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 6, 1918. 403

G. R.**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

THURSDAY,the 13th June, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon,
at the Government Store, Bullock Lane,
Wanchai.

About 5,000 lbs.

USED GALVANIZED WIRE.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers to the Government.

Hongkong, June 7, 1918. 404

AUCTIONS**PUBLIC AUCTION.**THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),**SATURDAY,**the 15th June, 1918, at 10.30 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
ICE HOUSE STREET.

20 pairs Hemstitched Sheets (single).

40 " " (double).

40 " Plain Sheets (double).

30 doz. Pillow Cases.

30 " Linen Damask Serviettes.

40 pairs Bath Sheets, 48 in. by 72 in.

19 doz. Bath Towels.

30 " Face Towels.

(In small lots to suit purchasers).

Also

SUNDRY FURNITURE, &c., &c.,
(Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience
of Sale).Consisting of:—
Electric Fans, Desk, Ice Chest, 9 Oliver
Typewriters, &c.And
A large quantity of Ornamental Brass
Ware and 2 Sewing Machines.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 7, 1918. 407

G. R.**PUBLIC AUCTION.****PARTICULARS** and Conditions of the
letting by Public Auction Sale, to be
held on **MONDAY**, the 10th day of
June, 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Office of
the Public Works Department, by Order of
His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot
of **CROWN LAND** at Kowloon, in the
Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75
years, with the option of renewal at a
Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of
His Majesty the King, for one further
term of 75 years.**Particulars of the Lot.**

No. of the Lot	Locality	Boundary Measurements				Containing in Acres	Containing in Sq. Yds.
		N.	E.	S.	W.		
1	Between the Road and the Railway	115'	115'	115'	115'	4.770	418

FOR SALE**FOR SALE.****PEARL THREAD NECKLACE.**
Apply from 12 to 3 p.m. and 5 to
7 p.m. Room 68, King Edward Hotel.**FOR SALE.****GALESEND'S 109 THE PEAK.**
6 Rooms.
Apply **C. H. GALE,**
P. W. D.**TO LET****TO LET.****No. 4, MORRISON HILL,** from
1st July.
Apply to—
THE TREASURY.
Hongkong, June 6, 1918. 407**TO LET.****No. 7, STEWART TERRACE,**
No. 33, THE PEAK.
4-roomed FLAT, No. 56, The Peak.
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, June 1, 1918. 453**TO LET.****FURNISHED FLAT** in Queen's
Gardens, from 1st June.
Apply to—
PERRY SMITH, SEITH & FLEMING.
Hongkong, May 16, 1918. 427**TO LET.****FLAT** in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Four roomed HOUSES in Kowloon.
A-SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, August 23, 1917.**TO LET.****No. 57 THE PEAK, LUSITANIA.**
HOUSES on Shamshau, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**MR. BALFOUR ON GERMAN
DUPLOITY.****WELCOME TO U.S. DELEGATES.**The American delegates who made a
tour in England for the purpose of ob-
serving industrial and war conditions
were entertained at luncheon by the
Ministry of Information at the House of
Commons. Mr. G. N. Barnes, M.P.,
presided.The Chairman, in proposing "Our
Guests," offered them, on behalf of his
colleagues in the Government, the very
heartiest welcome, and expressed the hope
that their stay might be pleasant, profit-
able, and informing. They would find
that a nation of shopkeepers had become
transformed into a nation of armies—a
people who had sought peace, and in
seeking it had become determined as
never before to wage war.Mr. James Wilson (President of the
Pattern Makers' League of North
America) expressed the deep apprecia-
tion and thanks of each member of the
mission for the reception given to them.
They had come to bring the greetings of
the whole labour movement of their
country to the workers and the peoples
of their Allies. The organized labour
movement of America had given to its
Government a full measure of support,
and it proposed to continue that support
until victory should crown the efforts of
those men and those boys who were doing
so nobly on the soil of their French Allies.Mr. Edwin T. Meredith, of Des Moines,
Iowa (Director of the American Chamber
of Commerce) also responded. They
appreciated to the full, he said, the ser-
vice that Great Britain had rendered to
America, and their purpose was to take
back a message bringing home to the
individual the sacrifice that this country
had made. Every man in America was
at the back of the Government.Mr. Balfour, proposing the toast of the
Allied cause, said that the spirit in which
the United States of America had thrown
themselves into this great struggle was
a spirit of idealism, not in the sense in
which idealism evaporated in eloquent
phrase and empty formula, but in that
higher spirit in which the idealist re-
cognized that to bring his ideals to frui-
tion he must make efforts and show those
great sacrifices which were now being so
surely demonstrated by their friends and
brothers across the Atlantic.That mission had arrived at our shores
at a moment of the deepest interest, not
chiefly because of the great and anxious
struggle now going on, but because we
now had revealed to us in plain and un-
mistakable characteristics both the polit-
ical and military claims of those who
controlled the destinies of Germany. We
had been the witnesses during the last
year or year and a half of a strange
tergiversation on the part of those who
wished to delude either the German pub-
lic or the neutral public, or it might be
even the Allied public, with regard to
German intentions and methods.The events in the East gave the Ger-
mans a facile success over the talkers in
Russia, and the whole aspect of politics
and public opinion in the Central Powers
had entirely changed. They now almost
cynically admitted that the resolution of**BANK****THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED**
(TAIWAN GIRO).
INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL
CHARTER, 1899.Capital Subscribed Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 20,000,000
Reserve Fund " 4,000,000**HEAD OFFICE:**
TAIPEI, FORMOSA.**BRANCHES:**
JAPAN—Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo and Yokohama.
FORMOSA—Ako, Gikan, Kagi, Katsenki,
Kailung, Makung, Pusan, Shenchiku,
Taichu, Tainan, Taku, Tamsui.CHINA—Amoy, Canton, Foochow,
Hankow, Kichang, Shanghai, Swatow.
OTHERS—Batavia, Bombay, Hongkong,
London, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang,
and New York.**LONDON BANKERS:**
Capital and Counties Bank, London,
and South-Western Bank, Farn's Building,
The Bank has Correspondents in the
Commercial centres of Russia, Man-
churia, Indo-China, India, Philippine
Islands, Java, Australia, America and
elsewhere.Interest allowed on Current Account,
Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits
at rates which will be quoted on
application.**N. YANAGITA,**
Manager.**HONGKONG BRANCH:**
3, Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, May 1, 1918. 430**the Reichstag, of which we heard so much**—of all the talk of no annexations and
no indemnities, of considering the wishes
of subject populations, of spreading the
principles of security and freedom
throughout the world—was what we
sometimes call camouflage—(laughter),
and that it was intended to deceive the
whole world or calculated to deceive the
stupidest fraction of the world. All that
was now thrust aside. We saw not
merely German professions, but German
methods and practices, actually being
carried out before our eyes, in the case
of Rumania and of the other communi-
ties bordering upon the Eastern frontier
of Germany. In moments of adversity
Germany used the fine language which
she had been taught, indeed, by the
statesmen of the Allied belligerent
Powers, and principally by President
Wilson, but which she had learned but
imperfectly and understood not at all.The other phase which made the pre-
sent moment extremely interesting was
the clear revelation of German military
plans. "She now stands forth undis-
guised as a great robber State," declared
Mr. Balfour. "How is she going to
carry out her robbery? So far as her
internal politics are concerned her
methods are simple. If things are going
wrong, or are not going as well as her
optimists expected, then they tell the
German public 'You must fight on, be-
cause the Powers against whom you are
fighting desire nothing less, and will be
content with nothing less, than the total
destruction of your country.' An abso-
lute falsehood! The destruction of
Germany never has been the Allied aim,
and is desired, so far as I know, by no
sane man in the civilized world. (Hear,
hear.) But if things are going well, that
argument is put aside, and a new one
comes in. They explain that all these
attacks upon the constitution of Ger-
many, all this talk about Germany not
being a land of freedom with the repre-
sentative institutions of democracy as we
in the West understand democracy—that
that is quite true. But then they say,
'Democratic government never would
have given you an Empire such as the
military authority and the Headquarters
Staff have given you. We are the Head-
quarters Staff; we are the military
authority; we are the true upholders of
the Prussian ideal. Look at what we are
giving you. We are going to give you
domination over the whole of Europe.
We give you practically the control over
nominally independent States along our
Eastern border. We are going to give
you a free pathway to the illimitable
riches of the East. We are going to turn
France into a second-rate Power. Britain
is to follow. America is to follow Brit-
tain; and Germany is to be the Colossus
which bestrides the world without a rival
and hardly without a critic.'"It was quite clear from the events now
going on in the West that the object of
the Germans from a military point of
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forces opposed to them in the belief that
if those forces were "knocked out," as
the phrase went, the others must give
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Army this overwhelming and still in-
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that military calculation going to suc-
ceed? (Cries of "No.") He thought
not. There were many reasons why it
should not. Perhaps the most important
was because the German Higher Com-
mand were determined that this land
struggle should come to an end before
the United States could bring its forces
to bear upon the Western Front. In-
spired newspapers in Germany, in Aus-
tria-Hungary, and propaganda in Italy
and the neutral countries were unwearied
in expressions of contempt for anything
that America could do. They spread the
false broadcast, but did not believe it
themselves. What they did believe and
hope was, not that America's weight in
the war was negligible, but that thatweight could only be brought to bear after
Germany had struck the decisive blow.
They had made many false calculations
in the course of the war. One was when
they thought that the first spring would
bring them to Paris, but it only brought
them to the Marne. Another was when
they thought that nothing would induce
America either to break off diplomatic
relations with them or to enter the war.
Another miscalculation was when they
not only boasted, but believed, that a few
months of unrestricted submarine war-
fare would destroy the powers of resis-
tance of Great Britain. These were mis-
calculations from which they were still
suffering, and from which they would
suffer, until peace came to the world.
Another equally grave miscalculation was
with regard to the assistance which
America could give on the Western Front.
They would find that before this great
struggle had come to a conclusive end,
America would prove its determination
to bear its full share. Those efforts would
be multiplied a hundredfold, and Ger-
many's efforts to shatter one fraction of
this great Alliance before the American
power could make itself felt would prove
as vain as hope as any of those which had
hugged up the Germans in the past. "He
was confident in the ability of President
Wilson to carry out all he had promised
on behalf of his people, to the upsetting of
all the German calculations and the care-
fully-prepared plans of the German Gen-
eral Staff. What was immediately and
pressingly required was that the fighting
forces of the nation which was second to
none in the world for its fighting capacity
should be sent with as little delay as
possible to the part in the greatest
struggle which the world had ever yet
seen."The Reichstag, of which we heard so much
—of all the talk of no annexations and
no indemnities, of considering the wishes
of subject populations, of spreading the
principles of security and freedom
throughout the world—was what we
sometimes call camouflage—(laughter),
and that it was intended to deceive the
whole world or calculated to deceive the
stupidest fraction of the world. All that
was now thrust aside. We saw not
merely German professions, but German
methods and practices, actually being
carried out before our eyes, in the case
of Rumania and of the other communi-
ties bordering upon the Eastern frontier
of Germany. In moments of adversity
Germany used the fine language which
she had been taught, indeed, by the
statesmen of the Allied belligerent
Powers, and principally by President
Wilson, but which she had learned but
imperfectly and understood not at all.The other phase which made the pre-
sent moment extremely interesting was
the clear revelation of German military
plans. "She now stands forth undis-
guised as a great robber State," declared
Mr. Balfour. "How is she going to
carry out her robbery? So far as her
internal politics are concerned her
methods are simple. If things are going
wrong, or are not going as well as her
optimists expected, then they tell the
German public 'You must fight on, be-
cause the Powers against whom you are
fighting desire nothing less, and will be
content with nothing less, than the total
destruction of your country.' An abso-
lute falsehood! The destruction of
Germany never has been the Allied aim,
and is desired, so far as I know, by no
sane man in the civilized world. (Hear,
hear.) But if things are going well, that
argument is put aside, and a new one
comes in. They explain that all these
attacks upon the constitution of Ger-
many, all this talk about Germany not
being a land of freedom with the repre-
sentative institutions of democracy as we
in the West understand democracy—that
that is quite true. But then they say,
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the Prussian ideal. Look at what we are
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domination over the whole of Europe.
We give you practically the control over
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riches of the East. We are going to turn
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that America could do. They spread the
false broadcast, but did not believe it
themselves. What they did believe and
hope was, not that America's weight in
the war was negligible, but that that**COUGHING INTO
CONSUMPTION**"Only a Cough" but you stop
it while it is ONLY a cough.**WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND**The finest preparation made
for combating severe coughs.
CURES any cough that is
only a cough. Very palatable.
OF ALL CHEMISTS.
BOTTLES \$1.25 and \$2.50**WAR BOND TICKETS****ROLL UP! ROLL UP!!****LAST 4 DAYS****OF SALE****BUY YOUR TICKETS NOW****PRICE \$5 EACH.****ON SALE AT ALL STORES, CLUBS, HOTELS, BANKS, Etc.****C. & B. ENGLISH SOUPS****30 Varieties — All Delicious**

The Cuisine of one of the finest chefs in the world available for your table.

Crosse & Blackwell Guarantee these Soups
to be made under ideal conditions, as are all their table delicacies.

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**Dr. J. Collis Browne's****Chlorodyne****THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.****COUGHS, COLDS,
ASTHMA,
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DIARRHÆA, DYSENTERY, and CHOLERA.Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably
relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation
of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects;
and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.The Most valuable Remedy ever discovered.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.
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FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.The only medicine in
**NEURALGIA, GOUT,
RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.****CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.**

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Sold by all Chemists.
Prices in England,
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J. T. DAVENPORT, LTD.,
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67 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRALThe only OPTICAL HOUSE
in Far EastAwarded an Efficiency Diploma
at
Panama-Pacific
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Respected and trusted to the
be received from H. K. O. D. S.
C. H. O. and every postmaster
should receive to-day.CURE FOR
ASTHMAF. H. P. O. S. T. A. S. T. H. M. A.
Cure for Asthma
Cure for Asthma
Cure for Asthma**JAPANESE MAKERS.**

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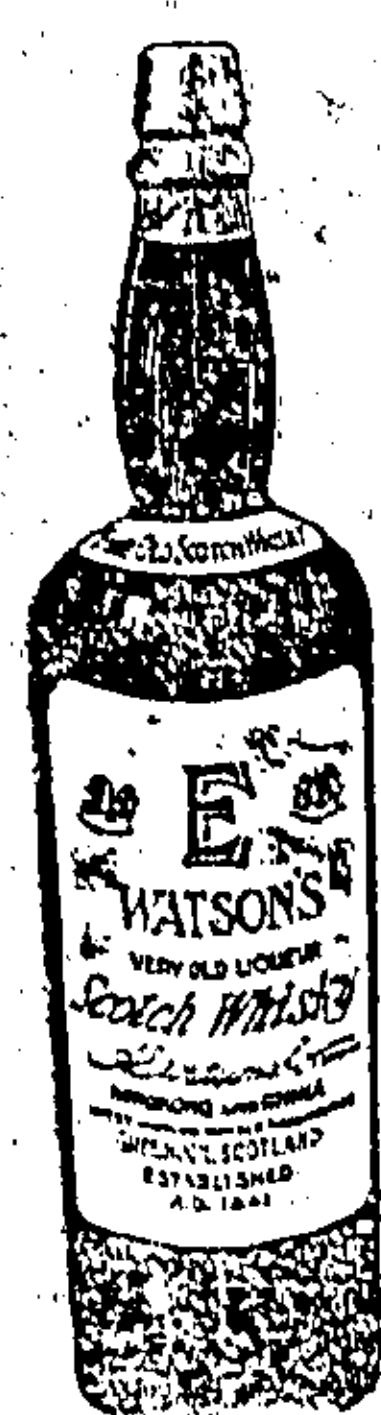
Hongkong, March 20, 1916.

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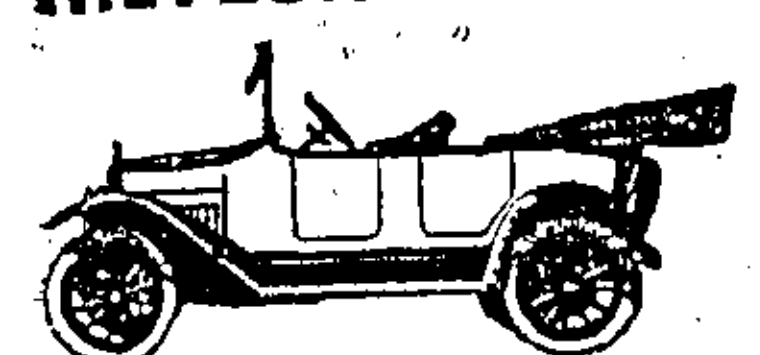
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TELEPHONE 616.

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HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833.

OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE
"CHINA MAIL".
CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS
OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 25 cts. (cash) per Copy.

THE "CHINA MAIL"

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.
All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.
Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is 43c per annum; per quarter and per month "pro rata".
The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon. Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.
Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Order 20 cts., per copy.
Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty-five cents each.
Alterations and additions to advertisements on Pages 3, 4, 5, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.
Alterations and additions to advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5, and 8 should be sent to the Office, not later than 4 p.m.
New advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered to a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.
Telephone Address: "Main" Hongkong, Code A.B.O. 9th Edition.
Telephone No. 22.
THE CHINA MAIL, Limited.

THE CALENDAR.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.
Monday, June 10—
2 p.m. Auction of Crown Land at P.W.D.
Friday, June 14—
10.15—Meeting of Motorists.

With the eminent author and dramatist, and President of the International Jewish Territorial Organisation, offers an original suggestion, for the building of a Temple of Peace to replace the discredited institution at The Hague. The objection that Jerusalem is too remote is partially European, he says, for the old geographers who placed Jerusalem at the centre of the globe were wise. Mr. ZANGWILL argues: "The Hague Palace was an artificial structure, without traditions or reverberations. In the Holy City of three great religions, even diplomats might find cynicism difficult, and our poor battered humanity might take a fresh upward impulse of faith and hope." Its wonderful history and its sacred associations point to Jerusalem as a unique abode of Peace but Palestine as the political Mecca of the world is an aspiration as yet very far removed from the realm of practical discussion.

THE MAGISTRACY.

PROSECUTION BY THE LAND OFFICE.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, with aiding and abetting another Chinese to impersonate a third man in connection with the sale of Crown lands in the New Territory.

Mr. E. W. Hamilton of the Land Office, prosecuted.

His Worship remanded the case until next week.

TRESPASSING.

A Chinese pleaded "not guilty" when charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, with trespassing.

It was stated that the defendant was found in the servants' quarters of the R. A. Mess at Bowen Road yesterday without permission.

Defendant said he went to deliver a letter to the head servant of the Mess, who was his friend.

Lieut. Millington said he found the defendant sleeping in the servants' quarters last evening. He recognised the defendant as the man whom he had caught trespassing on a previous occasion.

A fine of \$3 was imposed.

CRUELTY TO A DOG.

In Mr. Wolfe's Court this morning, a garden in the service of Mr. Moulder of the Canton Bank, was charged with ill-treating a dog, yesterday.

Inspector Macdonald said the defendant was in charge of two dogs one of which was badly bitten and the other blind. He was seen by a Chinese sergeant to drag the blind dog along the road by means of a rope causing it great suffering.

A fine of \$5 was inflicted.

THE FIGHTING IN CHINA.

Telegrams from Hanyang, on the Yangtze, state that Southern troops are attacking in three directions. Altogether 90 yings of troops are engaged. The left flank is attacking Paohing, the right flank will attack Yuhien and the centre will attack Hengyang.

General Chong Yai Chue has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Forces for the subjugation of the province of Kwangtung.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

It is announced in the *Gazette* that His Excellency the Governor has accepted with regret the resignation of Captain Alec Fleming Churchill of his Commission in the Hongkong Defence Corps, with effect from the 26th February, 1918.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Paul Birley Johnson, Assistant Land Officer, to act as Land Officer during the absence of Mr. Philip Jacks, or until further notice, with effect from the 11th June, 1918.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the Superintendent of Imports and Exports to be the Priority Authority in the place of the Director of Public Works, with effect from the 8th June, 1918.

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB AND WAR FUNDS.

Mr. W. J. Jackson, Chairman of the Shanghai Race Club, in a communication to the Press of the Northern port states that the results derived from the Spring 1918 Race Meeting for War Funds and War Investments were as follows:—

Receipts for War Funds and War Investments.....\$ 64,000

China and Japan War Savings Association's Sweepstake.....2,620

Known Investments in War Loan by winners in the Members' Cash Sweepstake.....19,009 2 18,250

Total.....\$ 85,629

Mr. Jackson shows how this money was distributed among 25 different War Charities and adds:—

It may prove of general interest to announce that up to the present time the Shanghai Race Club has been the means of procuring for:—

War Fund and War Char. \$ 74,128.26

War Investments.....\$ 24,786.17

It should also be noted that large sums have been donated and invested direct by fortunate winners, so that, as the total of such sums is unknown to the Club, and not included in the above, the actual results from the racing must necessarily be greater than as shown.

Trade unionists are not alone in their demand that in post-war days old liberties shall be restored. Householders will need a day of restoration, the re-enslaving of a domestic Magpie. Comes the milkman to the door. "This is the last day we shall be able to serve you. For the future no two dairymen can cover the same road." "But this is so sudden," answers the maid. "Oh! help that. You'll get your milk from So-and-so." "Indeed we shall not; this place is not clean." "Oh! but you will; we're all insured now. And besides, you've no choice of dairy; you take the one appointed for you."—*Daily Chronicle.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

N.B.—Never put off till to-morrow the War Bond ticket you should buy to-day.

It is announced that a revised time-table for the Canton-Kowloon railway will come into force on Monday next. Copies of the new time-tables are now available.

In connection with the Chinese Tank week at Shanghai £20,150 had been invested in British National War Bonds up to noon on Saturday the 3rd inst. It is expected that the Fund will be brought up to a round £100,000.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley has given notice of his intention to move at next Tuesday's meeting of the Sanitary Board, that the Board consider in Committee the desirability of including measles amongst notifiable diseases.

Reuter's Correspondent at Peking states that as the result of a question asked by Sir John Jordan, the Waichiaoou telegraphed to Shensi and received a reply that it is true that small areas in the Province have been planted with poppy but the local authorities will take immediate steps for their destruction.

The water in storage in the Colony on June 1st is shown by a return issued to-day as 44301 millions of gallons as compared with 267'05 millions on the same date last year. The detailed return shows 411.50 million gallons in the new Tiamuk reservoir. The Tiamuk reservoir contained only 47 million gallons as compared with 141.57 millions on the same date last year.

The residence of Mr. H. G. Simms at Shanghai was burgled last week. The burglar got into the house by forcing the dining room shutters and cutting a piece of glass out of the window, and in the morning it was found that he had taken of a Burberry and straw hat four boxes of cigars and some thirty silver bowls, vases and other ornaments. All the booty was recovered with the exception of a straw hat and a Burberry belonging to Mrs. Simms.

MILITARY MEDAL FOR H.K.S.B. GUNNERS.

The *London Gazette* contains the following announcement:—

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Military Medal for bravery in the field to the following Non-Commissioned Officers:—H.K.S.B., R.G.A. No. 1624, A/Naik Lath Singh. No. 1422, A/Naik Gulam Hussain.

A compositor and a railway guard have been appointed magistrates for Carmarthen.

The total output of the Italian Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 25th May amounted to 61,441 tons and the sales during the period to 44,881 tons.

Mr. Morritt to the South African Navy League. "We in South Africa ought to remember above everything else that the race which holds this sea holds the world, especially in view of the fact that we at the Cape hold one of the keys of the world."

ECONOMY IN THE END.

It costs but a small amount to keep Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in your medicine chest, and it is economy in the end. It always cures and cures quickly. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

SIR,—I beg to call your attention to the fact that there has been no mention of any support being made to dependants other than wives and children.

It is, of course, only natural that one's first thought would be for the wives and children of the men called up, but on the other hand, what is to become of the aged parent who is no longer able to work than the young wife who is to be so generously treated? Do we understand that this dependent is to receive no support at all?

It is perhaps difficult for many people in this Colony who are so fortunate as to have only themselves to think about, to realise that there are young men in their midst who have had to support an aged parent as well as themselves, not only during these abnormal times, but even before, and should support not be forthcoming in this direction, it is, say the least, very unjust.

It is the earnest desire of the writer that consideration be given to this matter before the Bill is finally passed.

Yours faithfully,

A. SON.

Hongkong, June 7.

SIR—I am a young woman unmarried, but living in hopes! If my heart is conscripted do you think the Government would grant me \$200 a month during the war? Or must I continue to earn my own living?

Yours &c.

ENGAGED.

[Perhaps the claim could be made as interest on mortgage.]

PARCELS BY POST FOR HOME.

(To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL.")

General Post Office, Hongkong, 7th June, 1918.

SIR,—As some considerable doubt seems to be entertained by many of your readers as to the fate of parcels despatched from this Colony to friends at home, I am directed to inform you that parcels which conform to the regulations appear to have been delivered in every case to the addressees and have not been seized by the Customs.

The regulations now in force are as follows:—

Small quantities of prohibited articles sent as gifts, and up to 11 lbs. and sugar up to 11 lbs. also sent as gifts will not be interfered with by the Imperial Customs Authorities.

The Service via Canada has been suspended but an arrangement has been made by which parcels may be sent to England by Messrs. Alfred Holt's steamers.

The cost of postage on these parcels is the same as that now charged for parcels sent via Suez.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

S. B. C. ROSS,

Postmaster General.

ELLIS KADJORIE SCHOOL.

The Hon. Mr. C. Severn paid a visit to Ellis Kadorie School yesterday morning at 12.30. He gave away two prizes for Art and then listened to dialogues recited by the boys of the various classes.

The first one, "Athlete and Friend," shows that brains are not everything. If you apply for a post looking smart and soldier-like you are more likely to be appointed than if you enter the room with your head hanging down and your chest fallen in.

The second, entitled "The Thief," illustrated the proceedings of the law. The thief, when seized with a violent fit of sneezing, observes a handkerchief hanging out of a gentleman's pocket in front. He makes use of it, is seen by the police and arrested. The arrest of the Police Reserve were not there to witness the best methods of arrest.

"Manners make the man" was the next piece. It showed the bad clerk and the good clerk, well, if somewhat violently contrasted. The bad clerk apparently grew in a vegetable garden in Yamutai, whereas the good clerk was trained in Ellis Kadorie School.

Then followed a piece suggested by the visit of the Emperor Sung to Kowloon over 600 years ago. An inscription on a boulder near Kowloon records this event. The Emperor Sung reads the future of Hongkong. They see how its name is changed from "Petticoat Island" to the Island of "Fragrant Streams." They see mountains rising tier upon tier and in the crystal, too, they see a big hall being built. Later on in this big hall they see E. K. S. boys reciting a dialogue about the Emperor Sung himself.

Class VII. introduced many of the street cries heard in Hongkong. The familiar egg-seller who puts all her eggs in one basket and suffers accordingly, the seller of stoves, the seller of peanuts and the seller of spools—the last of whom mixes a living in spite of the cheapness of matches.

Lastly there was a dialogue prepared by two small boys who illustrated the motions of swimming.

The Hon. Mr. Severn concluded the proceedings by congratulating the boys on their dramatic talent. He said they had made a distinct advance in this branch of their work and specially mentioned "Ching" Chang-u" of Class 5A for his good acting and mimicry.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY OF HONGKONG.

The celebrations in connection with the last St. George's Day resulted in a net collection of \$62,492.38, as against \$33,000 raised on St. George's Day 1917. A statement is attached giving full particulars as to how this amount is made up.

The Committee of the Society take this opportunity of thanking all those who so kindly assisted in making the celebrations the success they undoubtedly were.

After the "War Bond" Drawing has been drawn—and it is known exactly what further funds there are to deal with—a full statement of the allotments to War Charities will be made in the Press. The total amount is likely to be over £25,000.

Hon. Treasurer in Account with St. George's Society of Hongkong.

STREET COLLECTION.

To Donations.....\$ 7,176.99
" Street Collection.....14,042.21
" Sale of Rasmussen's Cars.....1,550.00
" Collected at Punch and Judy Show.....338.00
" Proceeds of Auction at Club.....118.56
" Bank Interest.....118.56

\$24,231.15

By Printing.....\$ 163.00

" Advertising.....7.50

" Cheque Book.....1.25

" Part Cost of Badges, etc.....121.77

" Balance.....\$ 299.52

\$24,231.15

TOMBOLA.

To Auction of Spills.....\$ 2,330.00
" Sale of Spills.....2,138.40
" Bank Interest.....119.30

\$26,587.70

By Coolie Hire.....\$ 8.80

" Cost of Baskets.....42.70

" Hire of St. Andrew's Hall.....55.30

" Payment to Soldiers on duty at Tombola Shop.....60.00

" Payment to Police on duty at Tombola Shop.....238.49

" Printing and Advertising.....40.95

" Cheque Book.....1.25

" Balance.....\$ 785.10

\$26,587.70

THEATRE.

To Auction of Seats.....\$ 5,290.00
" House 2nd April, 1918.....1,845.00
" 24th.....456.00
" 27th.....383.00
" Proceeds of Advertisements in Programmes.....1,310.00
" Sale of Chocolates and Programmes.....895.73
" Auction of Stage Furniture.....1,315.00
" Bank Interest.....64.03

\$15,164.77

By Cost of Scenery.....\$ 373.13

" Stage Furniture.....435.00

" Carpets and Coolie hire.....204.50

" etc.....350.74

" Hire of City Hall.....424.85

" Band.....60.00

" Printing and Advertising.....538.33

" Cost of Chocolates.....180.30

" Cheque Book.....1.25

" Balance.....\$ 2,406.67

\$15,164.77

NET RESULT.

Street Collection.....\$ 23,931.63
" Tombola.....25,802.60
" Theatre.....17,758.15

\$ 67,492.38

J. H. RAMSAY,

Hon. Treasurer.

Examined and found correct, P. S. CASIDY.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1918.

N.C. FLOOD CHRISTIAN RELIEF FUND.

The Hon. Treasurer has remitted a further sum of \$5,337 making a total remittance of \$10,537 to the Peking Administration. In addition to the sums already received the following are now acknowledged:—

Ruby Mow Fung.....\$ 10.00

Poon Lai Fung.....5.00

St. John's Cathedral.....\$295.36

Sunday Collection.....

HONGKONG CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP.

1918.

The results of the games concluded during the past week are as follows:—

To U. Lax won against Un Kwai Yung.

To U. Lax won against Un Kwai Yung.

To U. Lax won against Un Kwai Yung.

To U. Lax won against Un Kwai Yung.

To U. Lax won against Un Kwai Yung.

To U. Lax won against Un Kwai Yung.

To U. Lax won against Un Kwai Yung.

To U. Lax won against Un Kwai Yung.

To U. Lax won against Un Kwai Yung.

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To U. Lax won against Un Kwai Yung.

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To U. Lax won against Un Kwai Yung.

To U. Lax won against Un Kwai Yung.

To U. Lax won against Un Kwai Yung.

To U. Lax won against Un Kwai Yung.

HONGKONG WAR CHARITIES COMMITTEE.

REGULAR MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS DESIRED.

A general meeting of the European members of the War Charities Committee was held last evening, at the office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. The Hon. Mr. D. Landale presided over a good attendance.

The CHAIRMAN said they had been called together to discuss a scheme which had been approved by the Executive Committee for increasing the monthly subscriptions to war charities. They would recollect that at the last meeting the Hon. Treasurer pointed out that the monthly subscriptions amounted only to \$3,000 and that practically \$1,000 of that sum came from two persons and one firm. That could not be considered a satisfactory position, and he thought it was the duty of the Committee to do everything they could to remedy it. It was not large subscriptions they wanted; what they wanted were small subscriptions—of \$1 or \$2 a month in sufficient numbers to get something like from \$50,000 to \$60,000 a year. They would then be in a more satisfactory position of being able to pay their fixed contributions, such as the amount they had undertaken to provide for the Flying Corps Hospital and the Ladies' Work Party and other regular contributions, and render it unnecessary to hold large sums from their annual subscriptions in order to make sure that they did not run short of funds. Several schemes had been discussed. At one time it was proposed to organize district collections. He, however, did not think that would be very satisfactory, as they would have to form other organizations. He suggested that it would be advisable to approach the secretaries of all the clubs in Hongkong and ask them to allow their organizations to help in the collection of small subscriptions.

Mr. Landale read the following circular and covering letter which it was proposed to send to the Secretaries of local Clubs:—

"SIR,—I am directed by the War Charities Committee to approach the committees of the European Clubs of the Colony with a view to asking their co-operation in the stimulation of periodical subscriptions to the War Charities Fund. I therefore forward the papers attached for the consideration of the Committee of the Club with the request that they will be good enough to put some such system as is therein outlined into operation through the club organization. At the request of the War Charities Committee, the Committee of the Club circulates the papers herewith and expresses the hope that the members who are not already subscribing to the Fund will support the appeal regularly and generously.

"The War Charities Committee appeal to the European Clubs in the Colony to assist each through its own organization, to stimulate regular subscriptions to the War Charities Fund. Their letter states:—'A revenue upon which reliance can be placed will increase the value of the whole of the Fund by permitting some economical working and by making it unnecessary to hold balances in hand to meet obligations, as is now being done. An average of quite a small monthly subscription from the Europeans of the Colony will make a substantial total, and even a regular \$1 a month is of account. It is probable that there are many in

TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

The Havas correspondent at the French Front says the Germans are "cautiously" reinforcing. Torrents of men, material, and supplies are pouring along the roads and railways. But the Allies with supreme heroism are holding the flanks and fighting every foot of ground, launching repeated local counter-attacks and inflicting heavy losses. Numerous positions have been frequently taken and retaken and finally given up only when the ground has been strewn with German corpses. The correspondent says the two next days should fix the character of the battle.

A GERMAN PAPER'S HESITATION.

AMSTERDAM, June 6.
The *Norddutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* says the Crown Prince's advance is closely related to the previous wedge driven towards Amiens north of which General Foch's main army is awaiting a revival of the offensive. The artillery battle is growing stronger in Picardy, Flanders and Artois. Who can say, asks the journal, whether Foch is right?

BRITISH AND FRENCH SUCCESSES.

PARIS, June 7, 2.10 a.m.
A French communiqué states:—Isolated actions continued during the day at several points.
Our troops, supported by Tanks, progressed and took prisoners west of Longmont.

An attack by the French and British between the Ourcq and the Marne advanced the line a kilometre in the region of Neuilly-la-Poissine, and took 276 prisoners.

The Germans between the Marne and Rheims delivered a series of local attacks. A violent attempt at Chantilly completely failed.

Farther north the Germans captured the village of Brigny Hill. To the south of this place, the British counter-attacked and recaptured the hill. We also recovered a little ground which the Germans took this morning south-west of St. Euphrase.

There has been nothing noteworthy elsewhere.
Nineteen enemy aeroplanes were brought down or forced down on the 5th and 6th inst. and 25 tons of explosives were dropped at night in the enemy zone.

AVIATION ACTIVITY.

LONDON, June 7.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—

We dropped twenty tons of bombs on the 5th and 6th inst. on targets, including dumps, railways, and billets, also on Aménities and Doye railway stations, and on the Zebrugge seaplane base. Our long-distance day bombers heavily attacked the railway station and barracks at Trèves, the railway station at Metzablon, and railways at Kart-haus. All returned.

We brought down seven hostile machines and drove down three during the day. Four British machines are missing.

Our night bombers dropped 13 tons of bombs at St. Quentin, Busigny, Cambrai and Aménities railway stations. All returned. Our long-distance bombers the same night dropped five tons of bombs with good results on Metzablon railway station and the Thionville railway sidings.

On the morning of the 6th we heavily attacked Coblenz railway station. Good bursts were observed on the railway line. All our machines returned.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, May 31.
A German communiqué says:—

We have crossed the Soissons-Harnes road.
Southward of Pore-en-Tardenois we reached the Marne.

South of Vesle, westward of Rheims, we captured Gernigny, Gueux and Thillois. Our total of prisoners now exceeds 45,000, over 400 guns, and thousands of machine-guns.

LONDON, June 6.
A wireless German official report states:—
Our captures since May 27th are 55,000 prisoners, including 1,500 officers, 650 guns and 2,000 machine-guns.
We brought down 46 aeroplanes on the 4th and 5th inst.

GERMAN OUTRAGES.

THE CORPUS CHRISTI CELEBRATIONS.

HUN TREACHERY.

LONDON, May 31.
In compliance with the British promise, no Allied aerial attacks were made yesterday throughout the Rhine land, but the festival of Corpus Christi at Paris which city, as the *Westminster Gazette* remarks, is certainly not less devout, putting the claim at its lowest, than Cologne, was celebrated under a bombardment of long-range guns, shells falling in the city all day long, achieving a direct hit on a church, and during the day causing 19 killed and wounded. This is yet another illustration of German contempt for the most sacred engagements. The least that could be expected was that Germany would observe towards Paris the same consideration solicited on behalf of Cologne. Following the day-time bombardments it is typical that the Huns followed up their treachery by an air-raid at night-time.

ANOTHER BRITISH HOSPITAL BOMBED.

LONDON, May 31.
Reuters' Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing on May 31st, says:—

The Germans bombed another British hospital, inflicting numerous casualties. The scene of the latest attack was in the neighbourhood of a little town many miles from the front. It is an isolated group of buildings which have been a hospital since the outbreak of the war. Upon the roof of every wing a red cross is painted. The bombing occurred at half-past twelve on Wednesday night. The weather was very fine and clear, the landscape being flooded by moonlight. Four bombs were dropped in the immediate vicinity of the hospital from machines flying at a low altitude. The fifth fell on one of the wings in which a number of the staff were sleeping. In the operating room an officer was undergoing surgical treatment. The explosion wrecked the building burying many people.

A TERRIBLE SCENE.

LONDON, June 6.
Correspondents at Headquarters, in describing the bombing of a British hospital on Corpus Christi morning, say that a German airman lit a flare to make sure of his target. A bomb smashed the upper storey of the hospital, and the timbers and masonry crashed to the lower floors, killing and burying the patients, including an officer who was being operated upon.

A doctor, describing the scene, says nothing more terrible could be imagined than that of the nurses and surgeons gathered round the unconscious patient, all being buried in the ruins and killed almost immediately.

The whole hospital wing was ablaze, the staircase to an adjoining building was destroyed, and patients here had to be rescued by ladders.

While the rescue work was in progress another raider dropped five bombs in the vicinity, but fortunately these were harmless. Then a long-range gun started shelling an adjoining village.

Several W.A.A.Cs. were killed in a shelter.
The bombed hospital stood isolated in a conspicuous position, with no military establishments near.

GERMANY ENDEAVOURING TO STARVE THE DUTCH.

LONDON, June 6.

Reuters learns that the Germans are doing everything possible to prevent Holland securing the supplies which the Allies placed at her disposal, consequent on the taking over of the Dutch shipping.

For instance, in connection with an offer made for the steamer *Kennemerland* to go to Holland with supplies on condition that another vessel sails from Holland, Germany actually refused to allow any Dutch merchant ship to continue. Thus, owing to German threats, the Dutch Government have had to prohibit all Dutch vessels going to sea except sailing fishing vessels.

The Allies pay good rates for the Dutch vessels taken over but Germany refuses to allow any submarine trading, thereby not only ruining the Dutch shipowner but endeavouring to starve the Dutch population.

"THE TIMES" AND THE VATICAN.

LONDON, June 6.

The *Times*, commenting on the enemy bombardment of Paris on Good Friday, Easter Monday and Corpus Christi Day, when they hit a church killing or wounding 18 persons and contrasting this with British acquiescence in the Archbishop of Cologne's request not to bomb Cologne on Corpus Christi Day, says a simple narration of these facts reveals the abyss that divides English and German conceptions of what the Vatican organ recently called respect towards religious convictions and the rights attached to them. It indicates also what the Allied nations are inevitably tending to feel in regard to the bearing of the Vatican towards these incompatible conceptions. The British people are grateful for the humane efforts of the Pope on behalf of their prisoners. They note also that the Vatican disclaims all part in and previous knowledge of the recent action of the Irish Catholic Episcopate, but they are uncertain whether the Vatican is not neutral towards the high moral and religious issues underlying the war issues, in regard to which they regard neutrality as inadmissible. They feel this war is essentially a contest between Right and Wrong, between organised devilry and the principles of Christian civilisation. Hitherto they have seen no unmistakable sign that the Holy See is unservably with the Right and against the Wrong; they have seen, to their regret, many signs in many countries, that the Roman Catholic hierarchy has been with the Wrong against the Right; they now see that when through the good offices of the Pope their Government accedes on religious and humane grounds to the request of a German Prince of the Roman Church that British airmen shall refrain from certain acts of war so as not to disturb the celebration of a great Roman Catholic solemnity by German Catholics, the German Government sanctions and commits acts of war against defenceless French Catholics on the occasion of that very solemnity. Therefore they await some clear condemnation by the Holy See of this latest German outrage and of the affront it implies to the Head of the Roman Church; otherwise their judgment will be irrevocably fixed.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

THE INVINCIBLE SPIRIT OF FRANCE.

LONDON, June 6.

The battle situation is generally unchanged. The Germans are held up for the time being on the whole front from Noyon to Rheims. They have lost very heavily during the last few days, particularly on Monday and Tuesday, when their gains were the smallest.

French experts now anticipate that the Germans will attempt to break through somewhere else, possibly between Noyon and Montdidier, with the object of converging the advance towards Paris. Though it is not impossible that the enemy attack will be on a totally different sector, this will be in accordance with the habitual German strategy of pressing an attack on one sector until the momentum is exhausted and then turning sharply off to strike elsewhere. The proximity to Paris in this case, however, may dictate a departure from these tactics.

The attitude of Paris in the face of the present ordeal inspires the most glowing eulogies in the British Press, which pays a fervent tribute to M. Clemenceau's speech as expressing the invincible spirit of France and affording impressive evidence of the mutual confidence of the Allies and the reliance in the growing might of America. The papers declare that M. Clemenceau spoke for the British nation when he said France would never yield.

GERMAN GRATITUDE.

PARIS, May 31.

The newspapers unanimously condemn the fresh sacrifice by the Germans in bombarding Paris as they did on Good Friday and Easter Sunday, regardless of the generosity of the British in agreeing to the request of the Cardinal of Cologne to respect the Corpus Christi celebration. It is emphasized that girl communicants knelt to receive the Sacred Host amidst the noise of explosions.

PAINFUL IMPRESSION IN SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, May 31.

The German action has produced a painful impression throughout Switzerland.

ENEMY CLOSER TO RHEIMS.

LONDON, June 3.

The Germans have drawn the line closer round Rheims and they hold three quarters of an armed circle.

THE FRENCH PROGRESS.

LONDON, June 6.

A French communiqué states:—East of Sampigny, last evening, we continued to press back enemy groups which had succeeded in crossing the Oise. We took 100 prisoners. North of the Aisne, we appreciably improved our positions north and west of Habsbrey, capturing 50 prisoners.

There is rather lively artillery firing especially in the regions of Longpont, Vailly-la-Poterie and west of Rheims.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

ENEMY REPULSED EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, June 6.

A French communiqué states:—The enemy during the day at different points multiplied his efforts to accentuate his progress but was repulsed everywhere, losing heavily. His attempt to cross the Oise in the direction of Mont Alanchet completely failed. Our counter-attacks north of the Aisne recovered all the ground the enemy had momentarily occupied. We took 150 prisoners near Vingre.

The Germans progressed somewhat in the wood region of Longpont but were driven back, leaving prisoners. Our positions everywhere else were maintained.

AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

Our airmen were most active on June 4 and dropped 17 tons of projectiles on concentrations of troops whom they dispersed and 14 tons on the same night on various stations. Four enemy machines were brought down and two captive balloons were set on fire. An aeroplane with four motors and the crew of eight was captured on June 1.

THE BELGIAN FRONT.

LONDON, June 6.

A Belgian communiqué says:—There is somewhat intense artillery firing in the regions of Dixmude and Merckem.

SAFE, SURE, ALWAYS CURES.

Do not suffer from cramp, colic or pain in the stomach when Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy goes to the right spot and gives immediate relief. You cannot afford to be without it if you are subject to attacks of this kind. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT SCHEME FOR INDIA.

SIMLA, June 1.

The Government of India has framed a resolution outlining a policy of more complete local self-government, including an increased elective element on a lower and wider franchise, and extended financial administrative powers.

Other recommendations foreshadowed embrace the Indianisation of the Services and constitutional reforms.

LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL MARRIED.

LONDON, June 6.

Lady Randolph Churchill was married to-day at Paddington Registry office to Lieutenant Forth.

Those present included Mr. Winston Churchill, the bride's son.
[Lady Randolph Churchill, a daughter of the late Leonard Jerome of New York married in 1874, the Rt. Hon. Lord Randolph Churchill, who died in 1895, and in 1900 she married Mr. George Cornwallis West.]

THE BRITISH FRONT.

ENEMY RAIDS REPULSED.

LONDON, June 6.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy again attempted to raid south-westward of Marlescourt but was repulsed with loss. Another party rushed a post in the neighbourhood of Boyelles. Two British soldiers are missing.

We repulsed attempted raids northward of Lens, northward of Bethune and eastward of Nieppe Forest, inflicting casualties.

Hostile artillery is active in the Scarpe sector.

NAVAL AIRCRAFT ACTIVITY.

LONDON, June 7.

The Admiralty announces:—Eight bombing raids were carried out from June 3rd to June 6th on Zebrugge, Ostend, Bruges and on the Thourout railway station. Large quantities of heavy bombs were dropped.

We destroyed two enemy machines and drove down three in air fighting. One British machine is missing.

A squadron of large seaplanes carried out a long reconnaissance over the North Sea and engaged a large hostile formation. They shot down two enemy machines. Two of ours on returning were forced to alight owing to engine trouble, close to the Dutch coast and have been interned.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

NEW ENEMY ACTION IMMINENT.

LONDON, June 6.

Reuters' Correspondent at Italian Headquarters, telegraphing on May 31, says the general opinion is that enemy action is imminent. Reinforcements have arrived from Russia, and their artillery which had been sent to the Western Front has returned and there is every sign of a formidable concentration of men and material.

The Emperor Karl visited the Front and presided at an Army Council.

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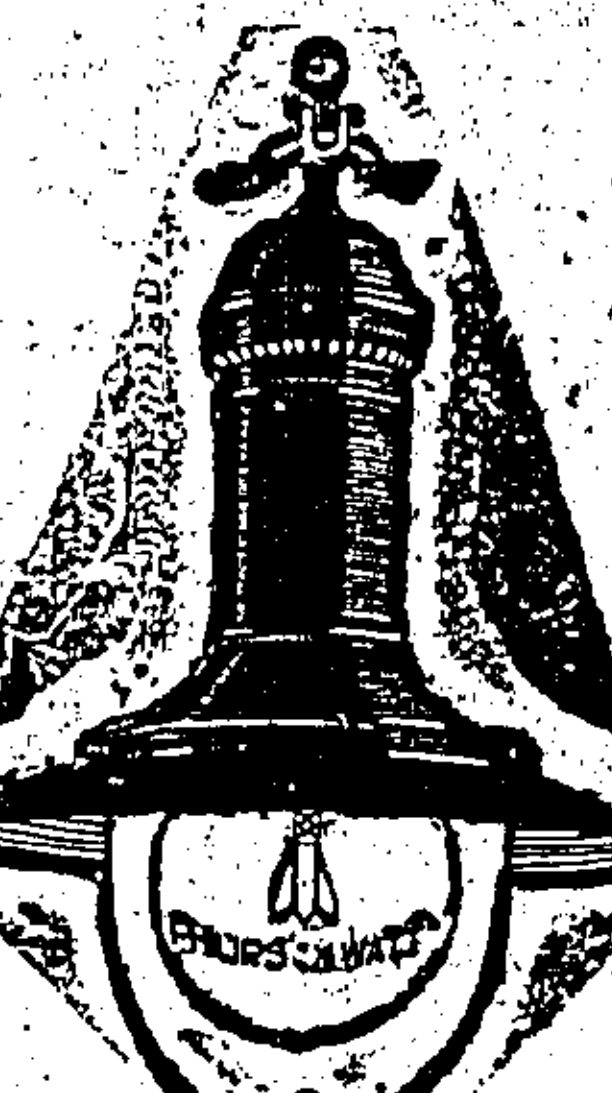
PHILIPS HALF WATT LAMPS

CONSUME VERY LITTLE CURRENT
(about 1/2 Watt per candle power).

The light is steady and does not flicker.

Obtainable from the principal Electrical Contractors.

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AMERICAN EARNESTNESS.

PRESIDENT AUTHORISED TO CALL UP EVERY FIT MAN.

WASHINGTON, June 6.
The House of Representatives has passed the largest Army Appropriation Bill in the history of the United States, carrying \$1,042,000,000 and authorizing the President to call for military service all men who can be trained and equipped.

AMERICAN PLANES FOR FRANCE.

LONDON, June 6.
A telegram from New York states that Mr. Julius Kahn, member of the Congress Military Affairs Committee, says that 1,500 aeroplanes have been sent to France, mostly during the past month.

THE JUNE QUOTA.

WASHINGTON, May 31.
Two hundred and eighty thousand men will be called up in June.

THE EMIGRATION BILL.

LONDON, May 31. (Delayed).
In the House of Commons the Emigration Bill passed its second reading after discussion in which the Bill was considerably criticized.

TO BUILD UP THE EMPIRE.

LONDON, May 31. (Delayed).
The Emigration Bill passed its second reading after discussion in which the Bill was considerably criticized.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN-BALM.

A touch of rheumatism, or a twinge of neuralgia, whatever the trouble is, Chamberlain's Pain-Balm drives away the pain at once and cures the complaint quickly. First application gives relief. When a bottle of this keeps the house the pain will be driven away and the patient will be quickly healed and swells promptly reduced. In fact, for the household it is just such an embalmment as every family should be provided with. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

APPOINTMENT.

Subject to the approval of Major-General J. C. Dutton, Chief Commissioner, Dr. Ma Chiu-H. M.D., B.S. is appointed Divisional Surgeon, and posted to No. 3 V.A.D.

No. 2 V.A.D.
Thursday, June 13th—
8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.
No. 3 V.A.D.
Tuesday, June 11th—
1.15 p.m. Bandaging Class.
Wednesday, June 12th—
2.30 p.m. Band Practice.
Thursday, June 13th—
1.15 p.m. Recruit Drill.
Saturday, June 15th—
2.30 p.m.—Squad and Stretcher Drill.
Band Practice.
No. 4 V.A.D.
Tuesday, June 11th—
1.30 p.m.—First Aid Class.
Friday, June 14th—
1.30 p.m.—Bandaging Practice.
4.30 p.m.—Squad and Stretcher Drill.
No. 5 V.A.D.
Friday, June 14th—
4.15 p.m.—Squad and Stretcher Drill.
VICTORIA NURSING DIVISION.
Friday, June 14th—
3.30 p.m.—Nursing Practice.
(Sd.) E. RALPHS,
District Supt. in Charge of District.

No. 1 V.A.D.
Commandant: Lady Helena May, Lady of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England.
Members are reminded of the Meeting to be held at the Victoria May Institute on Monday, the 10th inst. at 8.30 p.m. Triangular bandages and aprons will be required.
(Sd.) M. RALPHS,
Adjutant and Hon. Sec.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 5.)

JAPAN'S LOYALTY TO GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 6. The Daily Mail's Correspondent at Tokio, telegraphing on May 25th, states:—

Premier Terachi, interviewed, emphatically declared that such a contingency as a German-Japanese Alliance was impossible. He was aware of no change in the Japanese feelings of affection and loyalty towards Great Britain. The future of Japan was just as dependent upon the victory of the Entente as the future of the Far East cannot be broken, then the future of Japan would be seriously menaced. What the present Japanese Government has done for the Allies since his appointment has proved his contention. He was filled with admiration for what the British people have done since the war in the formation of a great army, and their achievements were positively wonderful.

Asked his opinion on the progress of the war, General Terachi said that the outstanding fact was that the great German drive was broken and the violent onslaughts had been arrested.

General Terachi concluded by reiterating his admiration for the unprecedented war effort, sacrifice, tenacity and courage of the British people. He had every faith "in the final vindication of the principles for which in common we are all fighting."

CROENSTADT FORTS SEIZED BY GERMANS.

PETROGRAD, June 6. The Press states that the Germans have seized and fortified some forts at Croenstadt.

THE DERBY.

LONDON, June 4. The Derby resulted as follows:—

1. Gainsborough
2. Blink
3. Treacle
Thirteen miles won by a length and a half with two lengths between second and third. The betting was 8 to 13 Gainsborough, 100 to 8 Blink, and 20 to 1 Treacle.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, June 7. The Silver Market is quiet.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

JUNE 8, 1918.—A.M.

Station	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Widow's Peak	5 a.m.	30.0	72	75	SE	1	Clear
Mennore	5 a.m.	30.0	72	75	SE	1	Clear
Hakodate	5 a.m.	30.0	72	75	SE	1	Clear
Tokio	5 a.m.	30.0	72	75	SE	1	Clear
Kobe	5 a.m.	30.0	72	75	SE	1	Clear
Nagasaki	5 a.m.	30.0	72	75	SE	1	Clear
Ragoshima	5 a.m.	30.0	72	75	SE	1	Clear
Oshima	5 a.m.	30.0	72	75	SE	1	Clear
Naha	5 a.m.	30.0	72	75	SE	1	Clear
Island Jim	5 a.m.	30.0	72	75	SE	1	Clear
Bomb Island	5 a.m.	30.0	72	75	SE	1	Clear
Wakabi	6 a.m.	29.89	83	69	SEW	4	Cloudy
Hankow	5 a.m.	30.0	72	75	SE	1	Clear
Ichang	5 a.m.	30.0	72	75	SE	1	Clear
Kiukiang	5 a.m.	30.0	72	75	SE	1	Clear
Chungking	5 a.m.	30.0	72	75	SE	1	Clear
Shanghai	5 a.m.	30.0	72	75	SE	1	Clear
Wanchow	5 a.m.	30.0	72	75	SE	1	Clear
Shanghai	5 a.m.	30.0	72	75	SE	1	Clear
Amoy	5 a.m.	30.0	72	75	SE	1	Clear
Singapore	5 a.m.	30.0	72	75	SE	1	Clear
Taipei	5 a.m.	30.0	72	75	SE	1	Clear
Taipei	5 a.m.	30.0	72	75	SE	1	Clear
Wanchow	5 a.m.	30.0	72	75	SE	1	Clear
Kobe	5 a.m.	30.0	72	75	SE	1	Clear
Pescadore	5 a.m.	30.0	72	75	SE	1	Clear
Canton	6 a.m.	29.89	75	85	E	4	Cloudy
Hongkong	5 a.m.	30.0	72	75	SE	1	Clear
Gap Rock	5 a.m.	30.0	72	75	SE	1	Clear
Macao	5 a.m.	30.0	72	75	SE	1	Clear
Wanchow	9 a.m.	30.0	72	75	SE	1	Clear
Pakhoi	5 a.m.	30.0	72	75	SE	1	Clear
Hoihow	5 a.m.	30.0	72	75	SE	1	Clear
Phu Lien	7 a.m.	30.0	72	75	SE	1	Clear
Tourane	5 a.m.	30.0	72	75	SE	1	Clear
C. St. James	5 a.m.	30.0	72	75	SE	1	Clear
Apurari	5 a.m.	30.0	72	75	SE	1	Clear
Manila	5 a.m.	30.0	72	75	SE	1	Clear
Yegapari	5 a.m.	30.0	72	75	SE	1	Clear
Tacoluan	5 a.m.	30.0	72	75	SE	1	Clear
Iloilo	5 a.m.	30.0	72	75	SE	1	Clear
Bungo	5 a.m.	30.0	72	75	SE	1	Clear
Manila	4.30	29.78	78	85	SE	2	Cloudy
Manila	5 a.m.	29.78	78	85	SE	2	Cloudy